of the measure, ignoring and denouncing everything less than their one extreme idea. That movement was necessarily short-lived, as all such extreme, one-ideaed

movements must be, but the political virus that called it into existence remained.

The fact that the German-Americans, especially those who lived in towns and cities in the North, were intensely

loyal to the flag, contributing by their votes, and their money, and their blood to the Union, and that the educated Irish did

the same, held active measures in the direction of ostracism in abeyance for twenty

years or more; but all these years a quiet

educational force has been in active opera-tion, not along any party line nor under the leadings of any party, though the Dem-ocratic party, by its false pretenses, has practically secured the undivided support

of these dangerous classes, not in New Or-

leans only, but in every city in the Nation, Indianapolis included. The result of this education is the Owen immigration

growing sentiment. Though passed by a Republican Congress it was hardly a Re-

publican measure, as it received some sup-port from the Democratic side, both in the

House and in the Senate, and it has been received with such universal favor among

all parties, and by the better class of for-eign-born citizens that there is no danger of its early repeal, or of any modifications which will make it any less stringent. The probabilities are in the other direction. The developments of the last few days are

alarming in the extreme. Not the deeds of

the Anarchists, nor murders of the Mafia,

nor the riotings of the Hungari-

ans are half so alarming as the un-

concealed declarations of Italians high in

social position who have gone through the

farce of naturalization, that while they do

not desire to fight against their adopted

country, they will, under no circumstances,

take up arms against Italy. This will be a

revelation to many who have supposed that

for none others, with a pronounced empha-

sis upon the sentiment that it shall be no

lisparagement to a man that he was not

born in America, but no man shall be

allowed to make a mental reservation

announced when necessary, that he will

forsake his adopted flag whenever the op-posing flag is the flag of his mother coun-

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

How Is the Value of the Lives of the Italian

Cut-Throats to Be Appraised.

It appears now to be ascertained that

only two of the eleven Italians killed in

New Orleans were Italian subjects. As Mr.

Blaine has admitted "the principle of in-

demnity"-that is, the right of the relatives

of such Italian subjects as may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured them by the treaty, if any there be, to pecuniary compensation—whenever the

discussion of this compensation begins, the value in money of the lives lost will of course come up at once. Mr. Blaine's first question will be, What kind of men were

they whose fate we are all deploring? To what extent were they useful to their families and to the society in which they

lived? What was the nature of their moral, apart from their legal claims, on the protection of the United States government? To this the Marquis Di Rudini will, it ap-

pears, have to answer that one of them,

Vincenzo Traina, was a professional robber

and cut-throat in Sicily, his native place, and a fugitive from Italian justice. The

other, Antonio Catuna, was also a mur-

derer and a fugitive from Italian justice.

The compensation due to the relatives of a

slain honest Italian laborer, lawyer, mer-

chant or doctor, would be ascertained, in

terms of money, partly by considering the

amount of his lawful annual earnings, and

partly by considering the estimation in which he was held in the community in

which be lived, and the credit which his

life and career reflected on his family and

on his native country. But how would the

lives of two fugitive cut-throats be ap-

praised? What jurist, moralist, or auctioneer, should be called in as an expert by

the arbitrators sitting on this question? Would there not be some danger that after hearing the evidence Mr. Blaine might set

up a counter-claim against Italy for the

damage done by the presence of two such

Italians in an American city during a cer-

tain period of time, including the expense

of watching, catching, and trying them?

If this be considered a fantastic view, can

the question of pecuniary indemnity be

discussed at all without the submission of

a counter-claim against Italy on behalf of the family of the murdered Hennessy, the chief of police? Hennessy really lost his life because he was trying to break up, among a portion of the Italian colony in

New Orleans, the practice of murdering each other. The number they had mur-

dered when be intervened is estimated at

thirty. As soon as he intervened they mur-

dered him, so that it may be fairly said that he died in the service of the Italian

kingdom. We do not say his claim on the Italian government is a legal claim, but

the claims submitted under the "principle

of indemnity" will not be legal claims, but

moral ones, and as a moral claim that of

Hennessy's heirs will, in our opinion, be

It May Be America Against Europe.

Americans should not fail to take note of

the comments of the French, German and

English press on this Italian business. At

first they justified the act in New Orleans,

and now almost the last one of them insists

that Italy is in the right and the United

States in the wrong. That amounts to

nothing except an indication of how those

powers would be in case real trouble were

to come, and every American should put the extracts from that press in the top of his hat and paste them there, because they indicate directly that if Italy were to be crazy

enough to crowd matters to a war those

powers would simply be neutral powers.

and would sell war munitions with equal

cheerfulness to both Italy and the United States. We shall be glad when twenty

years more shall have gone by, when our country will have a magnificent navy of

men, every one of whom could be brought

into the field in a day if needed; when she

will owe no debts in Europe; when she will be absolutely independent of all this

earth, and bound by nothing except the

Will Not Sell to Americans.

I was told of an odd decision of tin-plate

machinery manufacturers of England yes-

terday. A company organized in this country to make tin-plate desired special ma-chines for use in their manufactory, which

is approaching completion, and wrote to

England for prices. They received word

by return mail that no machines would be

sold to come to the United States. The Mc-

Kinley bill was given as the reason for this

refusal. The machines in question are pat-

ented in England, but not in the United

States. An ingenious Yankee can duplicate

them in short order, and that is what is to

be done, as it is easy to get a description of

the machines from the English patent

How the McKinley Law Works.

There is not a single instance to be cited

in which the imposition of a protective

duty has not been followed by a reduction

in the price of the article protected, and

the reason is plain. The American compe-

tition caused by the establishment of the

industry here has compelled the foreign maker to be content with less profit than

he wanted when he had the control of the

Little Rhody Points the Way.

When Republicanism and protection tri-

umph against such adverse circumstances

in Rhode Island, there is little doubt that

in the country at large their triumph in 1892 will be overwhelming. Rhode Island has set a mark for every State in the Union.

Spring stirs up the bile. You lose your appe-tite, feel weak, too bot, and oh! so tired. Take

duty to do what is right.

New York Press.

oniaville Commercial

market.

her own; when she will have ten million

the best of the lot.

Salt Lake City Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.

law, the first concretion of

He Says the Latter Is a Competent Manager and Sees No Reason for a Change-Joint Rate Association-March Freight Traffic.

Regarding the reports which have been sent from Chicago to the effect that George Bradbury, general manager of the Lake Erie & Western, is to be made general manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road. Mr. Bradbury said, last evening, that he had not been offered the position, and did not think he would be. Mr. Black, the present general manager of the Monon. he said, was well thought of by both Samuel Thomas, president of the Monon, and Calvin Brice, who are interested in the property, and look upon Mr. Black as being a very competent railroad manager. He could see no reason for a change. When presed more closely, Mr. Bradbury remarked: "I have been with the Thomas-Brice party for some years, and naturally they ask me to accompany them on their trips, and listen to my suggestions and recommendations more or less, and the time may come when I shall have something to say as regards the control of the property, but this does not mean that there is to be any change in the general manager of the road or any other general officer. I have been with the Thomas-Brice party long enough to know that their securing control of any road does not mean that any official would be removed without cause." He then spoke of the Queen and Crescent, and the East Tennessee. Virginia & Georgia. The papers had said there was to be a general removal of old officers, but no such action has been taken, Luder date of March 6, Samuel Thomas

president of the Louisville, New Albany & hicago road, issued the following notice: Wm. L. Breyfogle has been appointed as-Bistant to the president, with his office in Obleago. In the absence of the president he will perform all the duties of that officer, and be obeyed and respected by the of-ficers, agents and employes of the company accordingly.'

March Freight Traffic.

In the month of March there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis a total of 98,460 cars; of this number 86,368 were loaded. The excess in number of loaded cars handled as compared with March, 1890, was 1.486; with March, 1889, 9,728; with March, 1888, 9,728; with March, 1887, 21,421; Biarch, 1886, 22,102. The increase in number of empty cars handled was not in the same proportion, as with each year the volume of business moving seems to become nearer equalized in both directions.

Best month the tounage of freight handled at the city freight depots of the Penn-Eyivania Company exceeded that of any month since the lines were consolidated. During the month there were loaded and unloaded 34,206,050 pounds of freight, representing 3,504 cars, against 28,449,885 pounds in March, 1890, representing 3,163 cars. Increase this year in tonnage, 5,756,165 pounds; in number of cars loaded and un-

In the month of March there were loaded and unloaded at the city freight depots of the Big Four 7,568 cars, an increase over March, 1800, of 673 cars. General Agent Sullivan says the work of loading and unloading cars was accomplished at a cost to The billing shows that there were shipped out over Indianapolis lines, in March, 390,-403 pounds of provisions, 6,498,690 pounds of meats in bulk, 382,500 pounds of hides, 28,219 head of hogs, 3,476 head of cattle, 1,009 Lorses, 144 mules, 1,152 barrels of pork, 322,-150 pounds of tallow, 70,629 pounds of bristles and hair, 552,200 pounds of starch, 18,089 sacks and 4,287 barrels of flour, 46,-\$52,785 pounds of merchandise and 9,393,368 pounds of miscellaneous freights.

The Vanderbilts and the Northwestern. A story telegraphed from New York to the effect that Cornelius Vanderbilt is likely to enter the directory of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul railroad on the invitation of the foreign stockholders, is received with a good deal of credence at Chieago and has revived the old report that with the Chicago & Northwestern. A man whose predictions are usually based on good judgment said yesterday: "I am inclined to think that the Vonderbilt interests will soon begin to exert an influence in the management of the St. Paul. Sooner or latera consolidation, or a very close relationand the Northwestern. There is no doubt that it would be a good thing for both of these great systems if they were placed under one management and their interests made identical. They are competitors at ell important points in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, and at many points in lows, and an amalgamation would enable them to control the traffic of a very large

territory without fear of competition." Meeting of the Joint-Rate Association, The passenger men connected with the roads centering here interested in the Joint Rate-sheet Association were in session for a couple of hours yesterday, and entire harmony was restored by the Big Four, which withdrew from the organization recently, again renewing its membership. As there had been some allegations to the effect that the Pennsylvania passenger egent who had made up the indianapolis rate-sheet compiled it in the interest of the Pennsylvania and Vandalia companies, the representatives of those roads asked to be relieved of making up the rate-sheet, and Charles Webb, chief clerk of General Passenger and Ticket Agent Daly, of the Lake Frie & Western, will compile the sheet. It was ordered that the rate-sheet be revised whenever any change is authorized in rates or any error in naming the rate is shown. This last action will be rather severe on some of the ticket agents who have been using such errors in rate-sheets in the past to cut rates to distant Western points.

Unlimited Tickets. At the meeting of the Western Passenger Association, at Chicago, yesterday, the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of abolishing the sale of unlimited tickets was discussed, and finally laid over until the May meeting. In the meantime a committee of three is to prepare a report of the points in the territory of the association between which limited lickets can be used exclusively. Another committee was appointed to decide upon a form of limited ticket for the use of all lines. The representatives of the Western roads will, to-day, attend the mass-meeting of the Central Traffic Association lines, when the general question of abolishing unlimited tickets is to be considered.

Personal, Local and General Notes, H. W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandalia, is in the city on official busi-

William Greene, general manager of the Big Four lines, returned yesterday from The Indianapolis, Decatur & Western

road earned in March \$36,509; increase over March, 1890, \$1,035, The Order of Railway Switchmen has 160 divisions, with an average membership of

A. Lippincott, general emigration agent of the Queen and Crescent route, is spending a few days in the city. The receipts from sales of tickets at the

Union Station in March were \$7,620 in excess of those of March, 1800. Twenty-five men in the carpenter-shops of the Big Four at Brightwood have been

laid off to cut down expenses. The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road will hold their aumust meeting in Elkhart to-day. It is intimated that President Ingalls 18 figuring to get some voice in the control of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge over the

Dating from June 1, the Northern Pacific will carry the overland mail between St. se composed wholly of mail cars painted hart, Ind.

white, and will make the run between the points named in both directions in sixty

Norman Beckley, late general manager of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road, will return to Hot Springs, Ark., to-morrow. His health is not fully restored. Robert Spaulding, the Big Four engineer who on March 7 fell from his engine and received painful injuries, which it was feared might prove fatal, is better, and will be at

work in a few weeks. General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, has purchased several thousand tons of steel rails, on the cars at Pittsburg, at \$30 per ton, which is \$2 a ton less than paid for the same pattern of rail

The City Council of Bellefontaine has ordered the sale of its \$100,000 of bonds voted as a subsidy to the Big Four for locating snops there. The company has secured thirty acres of ground on which to Work was resumed on Monday on the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, and

it is to be built to a connection with the

Polodo, St. Louis & Kansas City road from

Ottawa, its present terminus, as soon as practicable, and it is stated that by June 1 the track-layers will reach Fort Wayne, S. S. Parker, assistant general passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville road, died yesterday at the Burnet House, Cincinnati. Mr. Parker had an attack of the grip a year ago, from which he rallied slowly. He was in fair health and was at

his office on Friday last, but after the last attack he failed rapidly. The action taken last week by the Lonlon stockholders of the Wabash as regards building an independent line between Detroit and Chicago shelves the project for the present. Probably the Wabash will use the Chicago & Erie to get into Chicago for some years unless the earnings of the

system make some remarkable gains. The stockholders of the Chicago & Alton road held their twenty-eighth annual meeting Monday. No changes in the directory or official staff were made; only routine business was transacted. Had any of the stockholders been dissatisfied with the manner in which the road is now managed. t is reasonable to suppose they would have been heard from, but not a complaint

The competition among the fast-freight lines at Kansas City to secure a shipment from Topeks of thirty cars of flour to London and European ports has resulted in cut rate to the seaboard. One line cut 7 cents under the regular rates, and another, a lake and rail line, cut 9 cents. Then the Empire line slipped in and met the latter cut by the all-rail route. It captared the business. The fast-freight-line men say this is only a sample of cut rates to the seaboard, the regular rate being the

Terre Hante is to have a new union sta-The engineering corps are setting the stakes to begin the excavation for the foundation. The enterprise of President McKeen, of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road, as shown in erecting these new citizens of Terre Haute. It is unfortunate that Presidents Ingalls, of the Big Four; Saul, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Mackey, of the Evansville & Terre Haute, did not join hands with Mr. Mc-Keen and make it a joint enterprise, as, with the exception of the Big Four, they

Sloux City is to have the same privilege enjoyed by Kansas City in the stopping of live-stock shipments at that point and afterward reforwarding them at proportions of the through rate to Chicago or Milwankee. A committee appointed by the Westfor the government of such an arrangement bas made its report. In cases where ship-pers of live stock desire to reconsign the property to Chicago or Milwaukee it may be permitted, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the shipment, upon payment of \$1 per car extra to cover switching charges. This can only be done, however, on the observance of strict regulations prepared by the committee.

An Ex-Soldier's Pertinent Questions. To the Editor of the Indianapous Journal:

I notice that a few of the Democratic papers of the loyal States pose as friends of the soldier, but the Indianapolis Sentinel takes, as we consider, a bold stand against us. Now, if one Democratic paper is against the soldiers and another Democratic paper is for the soldiers, which is advocating the true Democratic principles? The Sentinel, in a recent issue, said that the Governor of Texas is Democratic sugar under the McKinley bill In its next issue the same paper talks about what a nice revenue the State of Louisiana will derive from the bounty on sugar under the same McKinley bill. Which of the two Governors is Democratic? The Sentinel also says that the Arkansas Legisquoting an act of the Legislature by which the portrait of Washington, which had hung on the walls, had been displaced and that of Jeff Davis put up in its stead. Is this Democratic? Is there any evidence to show that any prominent Democratic paper ever had a good word for the soldiers who were confined and starved to death in Andersonville or other rebel prisons? When the Democratic Legislature of Indiana tried to clog the wheels of the State gov-ernment in 1863 was that Democratic? When, in 1861, by order of Jeff Davis, Par-son Brownlow and hundreds of others were contined in the Knoxville jail for no other crime than adhering to the old flag of our common country, was that Democratic? When our armies were being slaughtered by the hundreds in the Vicksburg, the Atlanta and the campaigns against Richmond who was it here in the loyal States crying "stop," "peace," "compromise" and swear-ing that not another dollar nor another man should be furnished? Who was it that sent letters to the army, trying to encourage the boys to desert? Who was it in the North that hurrahed and rejoiced when our soldiers were defeated in battle; and thanked God and said "I told you so?" Was this Democratic? Who was it that scattered our navy all over the world and stole all the arms and munitions of war in 1860 and sent them South? Was this Democraticf Who was it that, from 1856 to 1861, ruined the credit of our government so that our bonds were worth only 8712 cents on the dollar in the money markets of the world? Was this Democratic? When Milligan, Bowles & Co. were arrested for treason and were being tried at Indianapolis, and Horace Heffren and others turned tail on

their friends, was this Democratic? Was there a plot about to be perfected to assassinate Gov. Morton, the best friend the soldier ever had, and if so, was Democraticf Now, there are bold threats to repeal the dependent pension bill. Is this Democratic? In a recent ssue of the National Tribune, of Washington, D. C., I see that Major-general Pope has a letter in which he states that within ten years the South will, at the present rate, control affairs at Washington with the same force and power they did in 1858. Will the "dough-faced" Democrats of the loyal States submit to this! When the insane, the wards of the State, are maltreated and murdered, is it Democratic? When hunareds of loval citizens in the South are drived away from the ballot-box and depied the right to cast their ballots, is this Democratic? It is talked by a certain class of persons that the pension roll will bankrupt the government. Is this Democraticf Who is it that talks about the tariff on

Vallonia, Ind., April 7. Soldier. More McKinley Prices.

When the McKinley bill went into effect indigo prints were selling here at about eight cents, and there were predictions made that the price would go up because of the new duty. Within a week past six hundred cases of indigo print goods were sold on this market at 54 cents. They were American goods. The price was not wholly the result of the McKinley bill, but was dae absolutely to the protection principle, under which a large plant could be established here to make these goods, and competition among manufacturers for the home

market do the rest. One Way of Getting Ahead.

New York Recorder. "I have tried many ways of getting ahead," writes a subscriber. "Can you give me some advice?" Why don't you try mixing your drinks?

BILIOUSNESS, constipation, torpid liver. Pills; 50 doses 25c. Samples free at drug-gists, by mail 25c. MILES MED. Co., Elk-

WORK OF RELIGIOUS PEOPLE.

Breaking Ground for the Foundation of Central-Avenue Church Building. The ceremony of breaking ground for the church edifice for the Central-avenue M. E. Church congregation took place at the northeast corner of Central avenue and Butler street yesterday afternoon. There were about a hundred and twenty-five persons present, and from the moment the architects and contractors measured the ground and set the stakes to the end of the ceremonies, not more than twenty-five minutes of time were involved, yet the occasion was fraught with great interest to this congregation, which has increased in numbers with a rapidity not excelled, perhaps, by any in the city. The church is waiting the coming of its new pastor, Dr. Buchtel, and the ceremony opened with prayer by Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D. This was followed by singing the longmeter doxology, "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow."

The first shovelful of earth was then thrown by the venerable Rev. Jno. G. Smith, the oldest member of the congregation, after which Mr. W. T. Brown spoke briefly of the importance of the work upon which the people of the church had entered. Dr. Goodwin, who spoke next, said that some years ago churches had been built here and there to reach the people in the northeast or northern part of the city, but the growth of Indianapolis was such that it was but little time before they became down-town churches, and the attempt to locate a church further out had to be made over and over again. "Why," said the Doctor "before some of these young people here are grown they will be hunting the northern part of the city out beyond

Mr. W. D. Cooper called on Mr. John B. Conner to speak, characterizing him as one of the originators if not the father of the plan of building the new church. Mr. Conner said he was unable to do any talking and Mr. O. H. Palmer spoke. Mr. Palmer said the idea of the new church had its inception in a meeting of about fifty people live years ago, and now it was started on its way to a successful termination. He hoped the work in the new building would be for the glory of God and the uplifting of the people. W. C. VanArsdel said that this was one church enterprise in which the money had been provided for the entire cost of the building in advance of letting the contract. He spoke of the feeling that characterized the people of the church and said they kept together much like a family.

The contract for the building calls for \$25,000, and this sum is covered by cash and subscriptions amounting to more than \$26,000. The edifice will be of brick, trimmed with cut stone, and have a stone founda-It will front ninety-two feet on Central avenue and 111 feet six inches on Butler street. The seating capacity will be for 1,150 people. After the completion of the auditorium it is the intention to have a chapel or Sunday-school-room built in the rear on Butler street. The organ and furof the church will cost \$5,000 and \$6,000. The buildng will be almost octagonal in form. There will be a gallery, and the main floor will be at a pitch from rear to front-that is, toward the pulpit, of two feet, so that every one may have a good view of the preacher. The light, in addition to that from the windows, will come from a landiana red tiling. The work of excavating will be said early in June. The architects are Williams & Otter, of Dayton, O., and the contractor, George W. Bouck, is also

United Presbyterians. The United Presbytery of Indiana met yesterday afternoon at the United Presbyterian Church on East street, near Massachusetts avenue. The session opened with a sermon by Rev. Geo. 1. Gordon, of Dunreith, after which Rev. J. D. Lytle, of Hanover, was chosen moderator and Rev. J. P. Cowan, of Indianapolis, secretary. The Presbytery is composed of churches that are south of the center of the State, with Indianapolis on the western line. There were eight pastors present representing churches at Madison, Hanover, Springfield, Richtand, Rashville, Shiloh, Indianapolis and Dunreith. There are four vacancies in the Presbytery which may be filled. Statistical reports were rendered which showed a marked improvement in the finances of the presbytery and an encouraging increase in membership A critical discourse was given by Mr. E. B. Stewart, of Richland, who is a candidate for licensure.

In the evening Mr. Stewart delivered what is called in the church "The Popular Sermon," which is a part of the candidate's examination before being licensed to preach. He took as his text the second chapter of Paul's epistle to the Colossians, tenth verse: 'And ye are complete in Him."

The moderator appointed a committee o three, consisting of Messrs. French, Mc-Michael and Shannon, to consider and re-port upon the propriety of holding a young people's convention. The committee will eport this morning. This forenoon will be assignments will be made to vacancies and appointments to the General Assembly, which will meet in Princeton, this State, in May. This is the national body, and includes all the country between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Three hundred delegates will be present. The presbytery will conclude its business and adjourn this after-

THE OWEN IMMIGRATION LAW.

A Retrospect That Throws Light on the True Significance of the New Statute.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The true significance of the Owen immigration law cannot be understood without connecting it historically with the tidal wave of forty years ago, against immigrants. The thoughtful of fifty and more years ago saw in the loose methods of that period the seeds of future trouble. Down to about fifty years ago the chief immigration was from Germany, bringing a frugal, industrious and thrifty people, making farms where native Americans could not, and bringing with them money enough to give them a good start in many useful industries, and the Irish, equally industrious, but less frugal and prosperous, but always a valuable acquisition to the country. About that time, in order to tie these immigrants to the Democratic party of that period, Louisiana and a few other Southern States made these newcommers voters before they became citi-zens by naturalization. Not to be outdone by their Southern political leaders, then as now, the Democratic party of Indiana hastened to do the same, and we are now beginning to reap the ripening fruits of these sowings. The Molly Magnires of the mining regions, the Anarchists of Chicago, and the Mafia of New Orleans are only the vanguard of the army of disasters that is

Synchronus with this enfranchisement of foreigners came the policy of adapting legislation to the wishes of these voters, and soon followed the abandonment of every custom distinctively American, and the introduction of the European, so that already the European Sabbath, with all that that implies, has displaced the American Sabbath and its associations, and political platforms are made to catch the votes of this element, regardless of the views of those born of American parents on American soil.

The admonitions of real statesmen fifty yearg ago weighed nothing when they foretold the result of committing the destinies of the country to these clannish foreigners. They came to vote while holding to their European notions on political and social questions, and they have even claimed the right to carry the flags of their native lands instead of the flag of the land they rule. Forty years ago the trend of events led to the organization of a political party to resist the domination of this foreign element, but it was unwise in its methods. In the first place, made no discrimination between desirable and undesirable immigrants. It sought to put the industrious and frugal German and the thrifty Irish on a par with the horde of worthless Italians and Hungarians then beginning to come in troops; and in the second place they organized a secret society for political workings, and like all third parties, with a single specific purpose in tite, feel weak, too bot, and view, it caught at the most extreme phase Simmons Liver Regulator. MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE-Edwin Arden Raglan's Way;" afternoon and evening PARK THEATER-Vaidis Sisters' Specialty Company; afternoon and evening PLYMOUTH CHURCH-New York Symphony Club Concert; evening.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS-Department Encampment; Y. M. C. A. Hall; evening. Local News Notes

J. W. Starling, of No. 16 Indiana avenue, reported to the detectives yesterday that his overcoat and other clothing had been stolen from his room.

The \$10,000 bonds of Harlen Hadley and George W. Bell, as president and cashier, respectively, of the Citizens' State Bank of Plainfield, were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. Marriage licenses were yesterday issued

to Harry Torbeck and Daisy D. Wilson, Samuel O. Meyers and Nellie Kelley. Walter W. Sotherland and Anna B. Heizer, William A. Hurd and Lillie M. Evans, Thomas Charles Cain and Margaret Regena Wells, George McCabe and Elizabeth Shoft.

Personal and Society. Mrs. M. A. Dill and Miss Camilla Hutton, of Richmond, are guests of Judge and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts have returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William E.

Coffin in New York.

Mrs. Mary N. Stark, of Henryville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Mundelle, on North Pennsylvania street. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy, of Pitts-burg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Murphy, on West Tenth street. Mrs. George W. Morrison, of Conners-ville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Crossland,

and sister, Mrs. John W. Browning, on by taking the oath of allegiance they were to hold Italy as all other nations—enemies West St. Clair street. The Lincoln Park Euchre Club will give its last party of the season with Mr. and Mrs. De Hart Woodworth, on North Penn-The end is not yet. The Owen law will never be repealed, but it will be modified, sylvania street Friday evening. as the developments of the future may require. America shall be for Americans, and

A social will be given this evening in the parlors of the Second Presbyterian Church, and all members of the congregation and their friends are cordially invited.

Mrs. E. C. Atkins gave an elegant lunchson yesterday in honor of her guests. Mrs. and Miss Vincent, of Providence, R. and Mrs. Gladding, of Memphis, Tenn. The Matinee Musicale will hold its regular meeting this afternoon at the Propytry. Such oaths are perjury, and whoever takes them are traitors in heart from the beginning. Let there never be a party læum, and a miscellaneous programme, in charge of Mrs. Anna Walker and Miss Burnett Bloomer, will be rendered.

whose aim is to disparage in any way the honest man who becomes an American in heart, no matter where he was born; but, Hays and Dr. Henry Jameson at lunch, at the former's residence, on West Ohio street. catering to the Mafia, or the Anarchists, or Among the other guests, ladies and gentlethe Molly Maguires, binds them solid to its men, was Miss Laura Sansbery, of Anderparty flag. In every case this element has heretofore voted the Democratic ticket son, who is a guest of Dr. Hays's family.

Invitations have been received here for a recital to be given in Louisville Thursday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Reigger, formerly of this city, assisted by Miss Katie Elliott, of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Reigger will each give two solo numbers and a duet, for violin and piano, and Miss Elliott will sing two numbers by

The reception given last night to the Rev. Dr. M. L. Hames and wife at the First Presbyterian Church chapel was largely attended, not only by the members and friends of that church, but by a good representation of ministers from the different denominations. The room was handsomey decorated with cut flowers, and refreshments were served during the entire evening. Music by a band in the upper gallery added much to the occasion. Noticeable were the sociability, informality and hearty greetings between pastor and people upon his return after an absence of

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hawkins gave a very pleasant reception last night, at their new home, No. 1010 North Pennsylvania street, in honor of Mrs. Hawkins's sister, Miss Minnie Stoddard, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is to be their guest for some ime. Miss Stoddard was formerly a resident of this city, and has a large circle of friends. These, with Mr. and Mrs. Hawkne's friends, numbering about one hundred and sixty, composed the company for last evening. The house was tastefully decorated with palms, and the mantels were ornamented with choice cut flowers. Palms and trailing vines were on the spiral staircase, and everywhere there was freshness and fragrance. Mrs. Hawkins was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. A. M. South. Mrs. illiam R. Brown and Mrs. O. D. Weaver. In the front room upstairs a prettily arranged table, with a background of palms, was used for the punch-bowl, and here Miss Lura Lowe, Miss Pearl Goldthwaite and Miss Minnie Lowe served the delicious beverage. Miss Stoddard wore a becoming cos-tume of light blue silk, combined with blue crepe du chene and lace and carried flowers, and the other assisting ladies and guests were also handsomely attired. An orchestra furnished music throughout the even-

clock tea yesterday afternoon, to the friends of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth street. The invitations, which were issued to a large number, included both young ladies and gentlemen, a pleasant innovagiving the young men an opportunity to enjoy an afternoon tea so frequently monopolized by the ladies. After he reception of guests Mrs. John Holliday, Mrs. W. A. Ketcham, Mrs. H. C. Newcomb, Mrs. E. B. Porter and Mrs. J. L. Ketcham performed the pleasant duty of inviting them to the library, where refreshments were served. All the decorations here were of green and white. The mantel was filled with plants and vines, and the room was lighted with candles and lamps, with green shades. Miss Vajen and Miss Adele Wallick poured tea and coffee, and Miss Jeffras, of Cincinnati, Miss Lilian Butler and Misses Mary and Kate Wallick served. The young ladies wore dainty gowns of green or white. The decorations for the back parlor were all of pink, and ices were served from a beautiful crystal bowl, set in a wreath of pink roses and maiden-hair fern. Miss Emma Louise Thompson sat at the table, and Misses Eleanor Ketcham and Deborah Moore assisted in attending the guests. The young ladies' costumes harmonized with the pre-vailing tint of the room. Bowls and vases namented the parlor.

Mrs. John W. Ray gave an elegant 5-

of spicy carnations and fragrant roses or-HAMMOND-STONE. A large number of friends gathered at Christ Church, yesterday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, to witness the marriage of Miss Anna K. Stone, daughter of Mrs. A. A Cady. and Dr. Francis J. Hammond. The altar and chancel were bordered with palms, ferns and a few flowering plants, and with the early morning sunlight streaming through the colored glass windows, made a beautiful setting for the party. Mr. Augustus Aylward, organist for Christ Church, played the wedding march as the bridal party went up the east aisle, the ushers being Messrs. Charles Judson, Edwin Taylor, Bertrand Adams and John McCullough, followed by Mrs. Cady, Miss Stone and her eldest brother, Mr. Charles E. Stone. At the chancel they were met by Dr. Hammond and his son, Mr. Henry Hammond. The impressive right of the Episcopal Church was pronounced by the rector, Rev. J. Hilliard Ranger. After the marriage Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, with the families of both and a few intimate friends, were given a breakfast by Mrs. Dora Tousey, sister of Mrs. Hammond, at her home on North Illinois steeet. The bride and groom left at noon for Chicago to spend a few days, and upon their return they will be at home to their friends at No. 790 North Pennsylvania street. Mrs. Hammond has resided here always, her friends are legion, and most of them took this opportunity to give her some testimonial of their affection. Dr. Hammond's friends were no less generous to him. Among the guests from away were Col. Jeremiah Kiersted, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, of Cincinnati, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Cady of Logansport, Mrs. J. K. Cady of Chicago, Miss Lloyd of Louisville.

Something for Foreigners to Learn.

Kansas City Times. The foreign rioters in Pennsylvania, as well as other sections, will learn sooner or later that the native-born and naturalized citizens will manage their own domestic foreign potentates to the contrary notwithstanding. We are a just nation, a patient nation, one of long forbearance, the most peaceable nation, and yet the most determined nation on the globe. We are not auxious for a fight, but it is just as well

try, and our national policy is that of peace, yet we know when we have more of anything than we want. This is the sentiment of the American people to-day.

MUZZLING THE PRESS. A Silly Attempt of the Farmers' Alliance to Prevent Free Speech. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Farmers' Alliance in Minnesota has siruck a new idea. It has introduced a bill providing that "all articles, editorials, items and written accounts, printed or published in any pamphlet, periodical, mag-azine, newspaper sheet, circular or hand-bill which shall therein purport to relate, state, describe or give an account of any act, writing or speech of any human being, living or dead, reflecting in any way upon such person's character, shall be subscribed by the full name of the writer." The State Senate has actually passed this bill, and there is a good deal of apprehension that it will become a law.

Of course, the intention is to make every man responsible for what he writes, and if he is an honest man he will not shirk the responsibility; but why compel the papers to make such a radical departure from established methods as to print the name of the writer at the end of every item, how-ever small, that can be construed to "reflect in any way upon any human being?"
What good will be accomplished by this
procedure that is not accomplished already
by the present libel law?

The writers of newspaper articles are responsible to the editor, and he is responsible to the public and to any person that may be aggrieved by the publication. The editor is a responsible man, or if he is not the publisher is, and the whole newspaper plant is liable in damages if anybody is un-justly assailed. Surely this is enough. Printing the writer's name would be no additional security, because as newspaper writers are notoriously impecunious no additional damages could be expected from them, and as for personal discipline, the mulcted editor and publisher may be relied on to administer that.

The dispatch which tells of this peculiar piece of legislation says it has been undertaken because the legislators are "smarting under the attacks of the old party press." If they are, no doubt the attacks are deserved; but this is no way to stop them.
Plenty of means will be tound to evade
the law, if it shall be enacted, and the thinskinned law-makers will find that they have only invited fresh attacks more venemous than before, which they will be equally unable to evade or suppress. More than that, they have antagonized their best friends. The newspapers are very useful as campaign allies, and there is no danger that they will come to the assistance of the After their entertainment at the Grand Opera-house, last night, Messrs. Nye, Burmen who vote for this bill when they come crimation, the law strikes at even those papers that were their friends and makes

We shall await with interest the outcome of this quarrel between the Legislature and the press, but have not the slightest hesita-tion in predicting that the ultimate victory will be with the latter.

THE FIRST PEACE OFFERING. How the Secretary of State Made Friendly

Advances Toward Italians. Washington Letter in New York Sun.

A good story is told in the departments and the clubs to show that Secretary Blaine, and not Premier Rudini, was the first to make a peace offering in the pending trouble with Italy. On Thursday morning two well-known public men, who have a reputation for waggishness, were coming down town. As they were ap-proaching Jackson square they saw two Italians with a large orchestrion, or wheeliano, grinding away vigorously. One of the Italians is an expert whistler, an while his partner turns the crank he whistles piercing accompaniments, and dances jigs to the music where a possible nickel is in sight, and finally passes the hat. This is known all over town as the whistler combination. As one Italian was grinding out the lively strains of "Johnny, Get Your Gun," an idea struck one of the wags. He raised both hands dramatically as a signal for the music to stop, and the swarthy Italian at the crank intuitively ceased to turn it. Then the wag pointed to Secretary Blaine's house, in the next square "There's a half dollar there for you.

down there and play your music. The Italian shrugged his shoulders, shook

"Ah, no; he no goodee; me know him."
"Yes, but he will do some goodee this morning," the gentleman said. "I will give you a quarter myself."
This settled it, and, leaving their tune half played, the outfit started for the Blaine mansion. On their arrival they opened up with "Annie Rooney" and followed with some pretty airs from the "Bohemian Girl." The third selection brought upon the scene Mr. Blaine's 125-pound English mastiff, probably the finest animal of its kind in Washington, and the magnificent dog immediately sat himself down and began to howl a sympathetic accompaniment. When the air from a popular Italian opera was being played the animal howled loud enough to awaken the dead. Faces now appeared at the windows of the second story, and then came the Secretary himself. He instantly took in the humor of the situation. especially when he saw two grinning fellow public men across the way. With a broad smile on his face he drew from his pocket a silver coin, which was thrown by another person of the group to the musicians, and the party then withdrew from the window.

THE TARIFF AND THE PEOPLE. The Predicted High Prices Have Not Come and the People Are Satisfied. Philadelphia North American.

goods upon which higher duties are imposed y the new tariff, has not been inaugurated. The only complainant we have heard of is a person who complains of the advance in the price of silk hose. This will, of course, oppress the poor workingwomen of America, and we haste to offer condolence. The time may come when the poor creatures who cannot wear anything but French and English broadcloth will also feel the pinch. But we ee that suits of best imported fabrics are offered very cheap—so cheap, in fact, that one is constrained to ask if it may not be necessary to sit up nights in order to wear out one's clothes. We do not forget that tin-plate has advanced \$1 a box since the McKinley bill became a law. But that tariff does not increase the duty on tin-plate until next July. So the duty cannot be the cause of the advance. But despite the advance in price of tin-plate see that the can-makers are making cans cheaper to the consummers than before. And we see that one mill has made and sold fifty tons of tinplate within the last three months. Mr. Mills and Mr. Springer will please hand in their bets. They wagered untold treasure that not a pound of tin-plate would be made under the new tariff. There are three mills turning out tin-plate in this country, and their output equals about 10 per cent. of the home demand. One large plant is going up that will furnish another 10 per cent. of the home demand. Unless all signs fail, we shall make at least 30 per cent. of all the tin-plate we use in a year. What is more to the purpose, the day is not distant when American tin-plate will be cheaper than any we ever bought of the foreign tin-plate trust. Should our enormous deposits of tin ores be developed. as is now hoped, we shall export tin in-stead of importing it. In that event, what will become of the poor fellows who go around drumming on the workingman's dinner-kettle and singing their sad refrain?

New York Sun. "That is a very credulous goat," said Blinks, with a smile, as the animal swallowed a circus poster. "Don't you see how easily he swallowed

that statement?" Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. to remember that we are always into it from the start to the finish. We neither Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum

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THENEWYORK STORE

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8, 1891.

Strong every pointnothing mean or meager in any portion of our Lace Department. Fashion shas decreed that this is to be a Lace

and we are fully prepared. 50 new styles and designs in Drapery Nets are shown by us to-day. The newest things are the block patterns, the large plaids and the bowknot effects-very dressy and

A high novelty came to handyesterday—Embroidered Chiffon Flouncings, all silk 45 inches wide, white, cream and black, light and filmy as a spider's web, \$25 the suit pattern.

Mouselline de Soie, by the yard, a dainty Silk fabric; comes in white, black, cream. maize, cardinal, etc., 45 inches wide, \$1.25 a yard.

A little batch of all-Silk Trimming Laces, Spanish and Chantilly, all at 121c a yard; some of them are worth double.

The Tinsel craze has reached the Lace stock. Some very nobby effects are just to hand -silver, gold, and silver and gold together-15c to 50c a

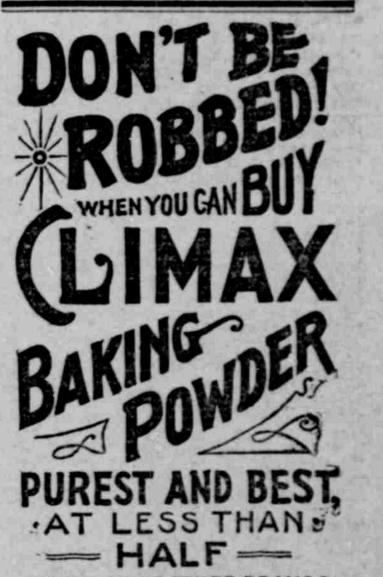
New quarters for McCall's Glove Fitting Dress Patterns -more room, more convenient every way; you'll find them alongside the elevator in the east aisle.

A happening in Ribbons don't know exactly why, but probably a hard-up manufacturer is responsible for these prices: Nos. 9 and 12, usually sold at 12½c and 15c, now 10c a yard; Nos. 16 and 22, usually sold at 20e and 25e, now 15e —all Silk, the very newest

-Ribbons; Center Aisle. A ripple of excitement, even on such a day as yesterday, was caused by our announcement of Sunday concerning high-art dress goods. Take it for granted that we show the very finest line ever shown in the State-equally sure is it that the prices are the lowest. Pattern Dresses that were \$18, now \$12.50; \$21, now \$15; \$23.50, now \$18. It's worth your while to travel to our art rooms on the third floor; take elevator.

What folly it would be for us to spend money on advertising if we did not have the goods to back it up withthere's a reason for this re-

PETTIS DRY GOODS Co.



Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co

THE PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS

POUNDS: 10 + HALVES 10 + QUARTERS 5 +

SOLD IN CANS ONLY.

PITTSBURG, March 11, 1891. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnatt, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Com-pany will be held at the principal office of the com-pany, at 1003 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1890, the election of thirteen di. rectors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday,
March 21, and re-opened on Wednesday. April 18,
1891.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.